## The Evening Times

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By J. R. MASON, President.

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Even-ing, and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

Readers of THE TIMES who may at any time to mubble to procure copies of it at any news-tand or railroad station, or on railroad trains, still couler a favor upon the management by ending to this office information of the fact. Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES must be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.

Schurman on Practical Expansion. President Schurman, of Cornell Univer-

sity, is an honest and thorough-going ficient for present purposes. American, and a man of heart, brains, and shrewd common sense. He has clearly and much prejudiced against the policy of expansion. He came back, however, a fullfledged expansionist, and has shown himself ever ready to defend his new faith with a convert's zeal. If The Times and other independent and patriotic journals have not always accorded him the confidence and honor he has lately been found to deserve, President Schurman will and the reason illustrated in the pages of history, in the celebrated case of one Tray, who was hanged for being caught in obnoxious company. He must remember that, according to popular belief at the time, he was sent to Manila as a port of dead, Dr. Schurman is known to be all wealth of his nativity.

In a speech at a banquet given in his The Washington correspondent of a Chi-honor by the Aldine Association, in New cago organ of the Administration remarks, York, Thursday evening, Dr. Schurman with Pecksniffian feeling: presented the position and duty of this wernment and people in the Philippines, in a strikingly conclusive and unansweruble way. He declared that "under the law of nations the United States has notespeachable sovereignty over the Philippine Islands." "This," be continued, "involves responsibility for their government. Now, the primary ends of government are, first, peace and order; secondly, security of life rights, and, when those are assured, liberry and self-government."

Dr. Schurman holds that the Government should be supplied with all the men and means necessary to put down the Aguinaldo insurrection, which only involves part of a tribe at the outside numbering a million and a half souls, out of an otherwise friendly, peaceful, and loyal population of from six to seven millions. In recognition of the acceptance of American sovereignty by a vast majority of the islanders, he thinks it would be well for Congress to adopt some definite declaration of our national purposes to endow these people with the advantages and blessings of liberty, and to permit them a voice in local government as fast and as far as they may fit themselves for its safe and proper exercise. President Schurman urges that by telling the pacific Filipines what we are willing to do for them, the non-belligerents will be drawn more closegent Tagal leaders and plotters wenkened. "This," he says, "is Lincoln's horwhere you will note the dubious neutrals number the belligerents."

Colonial Practical Politics.

From the earliest dawn of civilization it has been noticeable that provincial and colonial capitals have always been more or less microcosms of the larger wealth, importance, politics, and life of imperial capitals. Thus, certain Canadian types as seen in Ottawa are more English than any Englishman, and there are ginger-colored statesmen to be encountered in Kingston, Jamaica, who, in their accent and aspirates, are more excruciatingly Cockney than people who live and die within sound of the

We begin to observe something analogous to this in the phenomena of our new coionial possessions, and in our military protectorate of Cuba. At Manila, for example, there is presented a most complete example of "good politics," combined with the "sound business methods," which have given the Hanna period in American history its chief fame. The picture, like all provincial imitations, is naturally an exaggerated one, but the systematic principles are present and accounted for in unmistakable forms and deafening colors. The patriot with a pull in Washington does not there arrange a friendly deal with the customs authorities to have the Government wink at a commercial enterprise, involving the clearance of a vessel with a cargo of arms to be sold to a public enemy. The proprieties of public life, not to mention morals, are too fully recognized for anything of that kind. At the same time, there are some people of influence who are not the poorer because the country had to buy ocean liners, yachts, petroleum tramps, cattle ships, and old tugboats, for use as army transports during the war with Spain. And millions upon millions of pounds of carrion meat were not issued to our army without somebody being the our army without somebody being the factor of the charleston, which is a composition of the experts go to prove that the time of the experts go to prove their existence largely to the ments of the experts go to prove that the time of the experts go to morals, are too fully recognized for anything of that kind. At the same time, there are some people of influence who are not the poorer because the country had very foolish, and intimates that each woto buy ocean liners, yachts, petroleum tramps, cattle ships, and old tugboats, for use as army transports during the war with Spain. And millions upon millions of pounds of carrion meat were not issued to our army without somebody being the as man so far as dress is concerned. Look

the workings of that demerit system in the public service, to which the present Administration has returned with much cheerfulness and pious unction. Brigadier General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, has just protested to the Governor General that the force of enumerators appointed to take the island census, is largely composed of criminals, chronic misdemeanants, swindlers, confidence men, and persons under police surveillance. Again we recognize the dominant principle, with the ovincial imitative exaggeration of course, which controls the appointive system of spoils, nepotism, and favoritism. In miniature we are able to discern the practical politics upon which "dear Mr. Dick," aided by a fund wrung from Federal officeholders depends to carry the Ohio election next month.

Manila and Havana offer us useful object lessons. We should take them to heart, and those of us who have votes, should also take them to the polls.

Otis in Ohio Polities.

It is our agreeable privilege today to congratulate the American people on the fact that Otis, finally, has forced himself into Ohio politics as a personal issue. The boys of the Buckeye regiment just returned from the Philippines constitute a committee of the whole command to see that the new campaign factor is given due rec ognition and weight. There are two prominent persons, at least, who will hardly ignore it. We refer to Mr. Hanna and President McKinley.

The young sons of the President's own State who have been risking health, limb, and life in the service of their country have come home with very decided opinions on the subjects of Otis and Otisism. For instance, they declare that their regiment was mustered out in Manila nearly a month before it was furnished with transportation to the United States. This, it is charged, was done under the orders of the Governor General for the sole purpose of oercing the men into re-enlistment. After themselves in subsistence and quarters, and the little money they had soon disap-peared. The result was that before the command could get away poverty compelled two hundred of its number to reenter the service, much against their will, There are other pertinent things which these volunteers have to say concerning Otis, but the main complaint is quite suf-

It will not be lost on Mr. McKinley. The brilliantly demonstrated the largest 108- for those returned soldiers to be at large de Janeiro, and on a railway running to session of these qualities since his return with such a grievance unredressed in some that city. The chances for the disease to from the Philippines, whither he went as a way. All the rear end speeches of all the spread are, therefore, serious. It is not frank discussion and judicious delibera Presidential Peace Commissioner, and went Gages, Griggses, and Longs in creation could not obscure the lurid light of truth abused American fighters will spread from Cleveland even unto the wilds of Niles and Canton; and it will be a bad business for the Administration if something be not done immediately to placate them.

Obviously the natural and proper thing transport, piace Lawton in temporary com-Governor Generalship and the commandin-chief. This is not a particularly golden time for the President to indulge in delay respectability annex to his associate, Colo. or vaciliation. Things, apparently, are not nel Denby. Let the dead past bury its going entirely his way in the Common-

Admiral Bever's fine sense of loyalty to President McKinley and his broad patriotism will present him from lesking with favor upon any plan which will involve opposition to a popular endocement next year of the existing Administration.

queer from any but an Administration were to happen, such as the election of point of view. According to this, the only John R. McLean, a little thing like that loyalty which is of any account in this would not perturb the prophet. An interland is loyalty to President McKinley. view can always be denied. People who fail to endorse the wisdom of and property; thirdly, justice and equal Mr. McKinley's Administration-Algerism. embalmed beef, the vocal feats of Sampon, and all the rest of it-are to be accused of some sort of infidelity. It is very interesting.

> their places if they do not. Still other peo- divine was there. ple, who have not kept themselves informed on public affairs, will vote the Republican has been here?" "Yes." "Will he come ticket because their fathers did, whether here aagin?" "I would prefer that Dr.

it. These three classes of people can be here?" "Ask him." Reports have frequentcounted on; but their sort of loyalty is not ly been circulated before that Dr. DeCosta worth a great deal. The support of thinkly to us, and the influence of the insur- ing, reasoning, independent men, who know Church. He has always denied them most something about public affairs and form their own opinions from the evidence that der State policy applied to the Philippines, they find before them, would be really of value to any manly candidate, and the kind of loyalty that they would offer would be based on a firm conviction that their candidate was the man for the office, and that they ought to do all that they possibly could to elect him. The candidate who secures this sort of following is likely to keep it as long as he deserves it. If the Administration wants that kind of support there is one way to get it, and that is by wise and

honest dealing with public affairs. But why, in the name of common sense, should it be assumed that Admiral Dewey has any reason to be "loyal" to the Administration? Is it to be supposed that he is in the ranks of the men to whom Mr. McKinley has given appointments, and is bound to support him for that reason? Admiral Dewey's job antedates the present Administration by several years, and he owes the President nothing. In fact, if there is any obligation in the matter, it is very much on the other side. The Manila victory brought public opinion over to the Administration with a rush, for it proved that the country had not been hurried into a war for which it was altogether unpre-

Some moralizer on public affairs has been directing attention to the lack of individuality shown in the dress of the with an obtrusive quill in it, the shirtwalst and the cloth skirt make a sort of uniform for women both young and o'd,

them in winter, clothed in derby and ulster. The derby hat is uncomfortable, it is not beautiful, and it is not becoming to one man in twenty; yet it is almost universally worn. It really makes a tremendous difference in some men's looks to put on a soft felt hat. The face which was uninteresting becomes picturesque; the expression seems to change. Why should not every man who looks his best in a soft hat wear one and be happy? The fact is that we are all, more or less, slaves of fashion, and the clothiers know it, and they do not make a great variety of garments, so that the man who wishes to be independent in such matters must either be content to wear unbecoming he prefers.

he prefers.

That is one reason for this samenessit is economical. Another reason, from a
woman's point of view, is that it is inconspicuous. Women of retiring instincts
do not wish to wear anything unusual in
public, because they do not like to be
stared at; so they wear just what everyone else does, whether it is becoming or
not. A striking beauty may rather enjoy being pointed out in a crowd, but oftener she does not care for such distinc-

not notice her at all if she wears the prevailing garb, whereas she would be noticed
if she dressed oddly. She may know that
the most becoming costume she can wear
is a long cloak with flowing sieeves, but if she dressed oddly. She may know that if she wore one in the street when short jackets are in fashion she would simply make a guy of herself. The average crowd has not yet learned to appreciate the

Mr. Hanna is still covering himself with oratorical glory. His latest utterance is one in defence of the trusts, which he says are organizations for the mutual benefit their muster out they were obliged to find of their proprietors, with which neither politics nor the public have anything to do. They are beneficent institutions. We do not know how the Ohio voters regard the matter. If they agree with Hanns, of course, there will be a great Republican victory.

News has been received of the appear ance of the bubonic plague at Santos, Brazil, where seven cases and two deaths are reported. Santos is situated a few miles from the coast, two hundred and gold. That is President McKinley's sug battle in Ohio is too close to render it safe | twenty-five miles south-southwest of Rio at all improbable that the plague may be heard from at the Brazilian capital before regarding affairs in Manila that these long. It appears to be moving northward slowly but surely, and the health and port authorities of the United States cannot be too watchful against it. Once in Rio de Janeiro, the danger of its finding its way to this country would be greatly increased.

will be to order Otis home by the next dies hard. Yesterday there were seven new cases, but happily no deaths. Our Fedmand, and appoint Miles or Merritt to the eral health authorities are undoubtedly entitled to credit for the efficient way in which they have handled this outbreak, as well as the preceding one at Hampton.

The logic of this proposition is decidedly Nash will win; but, if anything untoward

THE CASE OF DR. DE COSTA.

Discussion as to the Future of the Late Episcopal Clergyman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-The Rev. Dr. B. Undoubtedly, loyalty is a very fine thing, F. DeCosta, late rector of the Episcopal under some circumstances, but its fineness | Church of the Evangelist, and who was redepends on the object and the reasons for cently deposed from the ministry by Bishop it. A great many people will show their Potter at his own request, has been spendfaith in President McKinley next year be- ing some time at the Catholic college at cause he has secured them jobs, or because Dunwoodie. The Very Rev. Edward B. they hope that he will. Others-people in Dyer, D.D. J. C. I., president of the De-Mr. Hanna's control, for example—will support him because they are afraid of losing innry and he was asked if the late Episcopal

Mr. McKinley, Admiral Dewey, or Em- DeCosta himself answer that question." balimed Beef Eagan should happen to be on Does he intend to take a course of study was about to join the Roman Catholic

woodie Seminary seems to be general in

circles that are well informed as to what is going on in church matters.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier in Sixteenth Street, a Jesuit priest, who ask-ed that his name be not used, said that he knew Dr. DeCosia has been staying at Dunwoodie, but believed that he was do-ing so merely as an old personal friend entions regarding entering the church, I

have no knowledge. Ask him."

At the apartments in Twelfth Street occupied by Dr. DeCosta, information was refused to reporters, and it was said that he could not be seen. St. Joseph's Semi-nary, Dunwoodle, is the theological school of this archdiocese. It is in charge of secular priests with the Very Rev. Dr. Dyer at its head. The report is that Dr. DeCosta is taking a course of instruction there, preparatory to being confirmed in the Roman Catholic faith.

No Mormonism for Oregon,

This morning's Times quotes from Eugen Young, son of Brigham Young, that "it will not be many years before the Mormon priesthood will have a potent weice in the politics of Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, and Montana." Having resided in Oregon for half a century, and knowing the State thoroughly, let me assure you that the District of Columbia is not more prejudiced against Mormoniam than Oregon is. There is no State with higher moral status or truer intel-lectual character; none with a finer common school system. The educational facilities of Orecon equal those of New England, save, of course, that we have not the great universities, but they are on the way. S. A. C.

Washington, October 19,

DEFECTS IN THE CURRENCY Preusurer Ellis H. Roberts Describes

Them to Bankers.

SCRANTON, Pa. 1 Oct. 20.—The annual convention of the Bankers' Association is in session here. The principal speaker last night was Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of night was Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, we spoke on "The Treasury and the Carrency." He said, in

part:

"The currency situation has some features of real and robust strength. In the first place, as the corporations of all our money, rests a volume of gold in the Treasury larger than ever before held. It is also true that in the banks and the hands either be content to wear unbecoming of the people the yellow metal is held be-clothes or rich enough to have his gar-ments made for him in the style which he prefers.

of the people the yellow metal is held be-yond all precedent. The gold coin in circu-lation increased during the year ended September 1 by \$42,239,323, and during Sep-

ener she does not care for such distinction. The plain or positively ugly woman dreads nothing so much as having attention called to her weak points, and she knows that nine people out of ten will proper parties her at all if the wears the reason of all Government paper. "Weakness is fundamental in our currency from the very nature of unsecured demand obligations. The debtor must respond, not at his pleasure, but at the will of his creditor. In the case of Government paper, the notes go out for dishurcement.

"With banks the putting out of currency

is a profession—a trade. It is practiced for direct profit or for indirect benefit in the service of the community. In the case of the Government it can be justified only by such necessity as led to the original issue of the legal tenders. Borrowing on demand is a makeshift outside of stock operations. Strong, wise governments take time for their obligations, and thus guard against the peril of pressure and panic.

"Plain words are best. We need to see clearly that Government notes are debts.

clearly that Government notes are debts of the Government, payable on demand. Current names bave become so familiar as to hide the meaning behind them. United to hide the meaning behind them. United States notes and Treasury notes, in spite of their legal tender quality, are blood kin to individual promises to pay on demand. "By simple, clear, positive words, an increased reserve can be protected absolutely. It can be made self-sustaining by the requirement that notes once redeemed the requirement that notes once redeemed in gold shall never be paid out, except for

gestion, and it cannot fail to be efficient "With a good standard established by law, with fair treatment of the national banks, all else will follow felicitously upon

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA. Governor Tyler Explains His Sena-torial Ambition.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.-The talk of Governor Tyler's attitude in the Senatorial contest only intensifies the interest, which, until the past twenty-four hours, had flagged. The new phase which the fight now presents is attracting more attention than any other since Governor Tyler entered it. The executive is perfectly serene and enjoys the situation. When asked as to the attitude of the independent candidates the Governor de-

well as the preceding one at Hampton. The country's confidence in its possible ultimate immunity from the scourge will be increased by what the Marine Hospital Service has accomplished this year.

Brigadier General Young has had a fight with the rebels under Pio del Pilar, at San Isidro. Otis does not inform us that the place has been occupied. He is probably waiting until after he has ordered a retreat to mention the capture.

Mr. Grosvenor, the lightning calculator of the Ohio Republicans, is confident that Nach will size but if surphysical surphysical candidates the Governor declined to discuss politics. He has, however, pointed out the fact that in first announcing his candidacy for the Senator-ship he declared that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This, of course, could only be bestowed by the legislative cancus. The Governor proposed to him which leaves any question proposed to him which leaves any doubt of his perfect party loyally. Since the Martin people seem disposed to submit to interrogation, it is not improbable that the Governor may emuliate this example.

The more independent candidates the Governor declined to discuss politics. He has, however, pointed out the fact that in first announcing his candidacy for the Senator-ship he declared that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This, of course, could only be bestowed by the legislative cancus. The Governor declined to discuss politics. He has, however, pointed out the fact that in first announcing his candidacy for the Senator-ship he declared that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This, of course, could only be bestowed by the legislative cancus. The Governor considers to other than the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied. He is probable that the place has been occupied.

Islature the fewer number of members it will take to secure the caucus nomina-tion. It is assumed that there will be thirty independents or Republicans. It this should prove true, it will take only fifty-six members to nominate in the Demknow of over 100, and possibly 115,

able to me as my own successor in the Senate, and I have no fear as to the result. I am working for the success of every Democratic nominee for the legisla-

every Democratic nominee for the legisla-ture who has been regularly put forth by the party, regardless of whom he may fa-vor for the United States Senate." Senator Martin spoke of the methods em-ployed by some of the independents, and in referring again to the election of any of them to the legislature, he said: "I do not believe that anybody who knows me in Virginia would have to be told but me in Virginia would have to be told, but I would not go to the United States Senate save as the nominee of the regular caucus of the regularly chosen Democratic mem-oers of the legislature, and it is only through them that I ask any consideration in the coming election."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, now at Quamada, Cuba, will be here on the 31st of this month. Of course, it is a mere coincidence, but it is nevertheless interesting that Genbut it is nevertheless interesting that Gen-eral Lee will reach Virginia at the most intensely interesting period of the fight for the United States Senatorship. The gen-eral comes here to spend a two weeks' fur-lough, and supposedly has timed his visit to accept the invitation to be present on October 31 at the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick. The general, who was de-feated by Mr. Martin for Senator in 1893, telegraphed today. "I am able to say now telegraphed today: "I am able to say that I will be there unless something foreseen happens."

THE TWELFTH STREET FIRE.

Damage Today Estimated About \$15,000.

The planing mill and plant of the Washington Wood Working Company, in Twelfth Street, between B Street and Ohio Avenue, and the stables of John Simmons and M. H. Sullivan adjoining the planing mill, in Ohio Avenue and B Street, respec-tively, were almost totally destroyed by fire shortly before 12 o'clock last night. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been in the loft of Simmons' stable among a lot of combustible material stored among a lot of combustible material stored there. The blaze was discovered by a colored man, who reported it to Policeman J. P. Lally, at No. 1 station. He tele-phoned the fact of the the fire to fire alarm headquarters. Almost simultaneously Policemen Berman and Ladow and Special Policeman Kloppfer had noticed a small blaze issuing from the loft, and they sent in an alarm from box 153. This was fol-lowed by a second and third alarm, sent in by Foreman Proctor, of No. 1 chemical engine company. When the Fire Department arrived the flames had almost enveloped the three

buildings and was burning flercely, and was got under control only after a nard fight.

The damage was variously estimated at between \$16,000 and \$25,000 last night, but this morning after a careful examination it was stated that the loss would not exceed

was stated that the loss would not exceed \$15,000. This loss is said to be almost fully covered by insurance.

The destroyed planing mill was owned by the American Security and trust Company, the stable occupied by Simmons, is the property of J. J. Hogan, while Dr. Thomas of Montgomery County, Md., is the owner of the building occupied by the Sullivan stables. Sullivan stables,

The Monroe Doctrine.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

The principle of arbitration is all right, but before we oner into any agreement with European powers it must be clearly set forth in the agreement that there is nothing to arbitrate about the Monroe doctrine—that nothing can shake our determination to maintain that principle at any

CALL'S SUIT FOR BOOKS

Former Senator a Plaintiff The

The case of former Senator Wilkerson Call of Florida against John F. Victory on a writ of replevin for the recovery of 455 volumes of the "Prezidents' Messages and Papers" came up before Justice of the Peace Johnson is the paster. The meeting was E. M. Hewlett yesterday afternoon. Mr. Call was represented by Howell Titus, while the interests of Mr. Victory were looked after by former Representative Charles Turner and J. W. Wheatley. After an exchange of courtesles over the

question of pleas. Mr. Call took the stand and told his side of the story. He stated that last April he was passing by the store of the defendant in F Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and was attracted by a sign to the effect that copies of the "Presidents' Messages" were for sale there. He asked the defendant if he wanted to buy any, saying that he had an option with his secretary. Mr. Alexander, for an exchange of documents. The defendant said he would give \$5 per set. This was satisfactory to Mr. Alexander, but the defendant ant later said he could not give \$5 per set, and asked to be released; that he could not comply with the obligation; that the person he had depended on refused to take them at \$5. The defendant then, said Mr. Call, offered \$4 per set, which was satisfactory to Mr. Alexander. The books were at Mr. Call's house, where the defendant went to examine them. He asked that they be brought to his store, so that he might make a better examination. "I had no objection to this," said the witness, "and the books were delivered for his inspection."

The witness said the defendant informed him soon after the delivery of the books that the sets were incomplete. The witness said no authority was given the defendant to dispose of the books. If he remembered correctly, the defendant offered \$220 for the entire sixty-two sets. This proposition, the witness said. buy any, saying that he had an option with

remembered correctly, the defendant offered \$220 for the entire sixty-two sets.
This proposition, the witness said, he wired
Mr. Alexander, and the next day he sent
a note to the defendant, stating that a
better offer had been received, and to
please return the books. He also offered
to give Mr. Victory a present of \$5 for
his trouble. The defendant refused to deliver the books, which the witness said he
had no right to hold. "I then served out a
writ of replevin," said the witness, "and
found the books stored away." The witness
said he had never agreed to deliver the
books at a stipulated price.

books at a stipulated price.

Mr. Call was cross-examined by Mr.

Turner, who insisted upon knowing what
Mr. Alexander had to do with the books,
and how the witness could exchange sets of
the "Presidents' Messages and Papers" for the "Presidents Messages and rapers for other documents when he was endeavoring to effect their sale to the defendant. The witness denied having ever said the books belonged to Alexander. He also said he did not know how many sets there were until informed by the defendant.

"Did Mr. Victory ever offer you \$100 for wenty-five sets," asked Mr. Turner? "He never made any offer," answered

Mr. Call said he never put any price on the books. "The defendant stated he could sell them at \$4." and the witness, "and I said that would be satisfactory. He never paid \$4, nor offered it, and I never asked it."

Mr. Turner wanted to know if the books had been returned to the witness, but Mr. Titus seriously objected, saying the witness had given a bond to cover any damage that might be done the defendant. Here the attorneys for the defendant ar-Mr. Call said he never put any price on

Here the attorneys for the defendant argued that Mr. Call had no title to the books in question: that the title vested in the United States, and that Mr. Call was simply the distributing agent of the United States. The books were intended for such persons as Mr. Call should designate. Judge Hewlett remarked that the writ called for the possession of the books, and said

ng about title. After some legal argument Mr. Victory was sworn. He said that late in April or early in May, Mr. Call came into his place of business and wanted to know if he would buy the books. Mr. Call said he would sell twenty-five sets. The witness wanted the offer put in writing. In the first conversation with Mr. Call, the witness said that Mr. Alexander figured in the case, but that after several meetings the plaintiff did not refer to Alexander. Mr. Call, the witness said, released him from the offer of \$5 per set. which he had agreed to give. He then offered the Senator \$4 per set for twenty-five sets. This was satisfactory to Mr. Call, the witness stated. The plaintiff told him which he had agreed to give. He then offered the Senator \$4 per set for twenty-five sets. This was satisfactory to Mr. Call the witness that the witness stated. The plaintiff told him the books were at his house where the witness might examine them. "I went there, said the witness, "and found fifteen sacks. After examining eight or ten volumes, I said it would take some time to examine all of them and it was agreed that the books be sent to my store where a thorough examination could be made. When I saw the Senator again I told him there were sixty-two incomplete sets in the sack; Dr. Brawley spoke in the highest terms of the white men who had worked for justice for the negroes.

It is a hopeful sign," he said, "when white men will defend a negro, especially when he is charged with such a crime."

Short addresses, in which the assistance of the colored people was asked to help defray the expenses of the defence of the attendance and punched in the face. The surgeant, enraged, thew the amisoinia into the man's face. The decrease at the armiconia into the man's face. The decrease at the armiconia into the man's face. The decrease were sixty-two incomplete sets in the sack;

Dr. Brawley spoke in the highest terms of the white men who had worked for justice for the negroes.

John Lyuch, a desperate thug, armsted by the New York police, resisted the officers while in the patrol wagen on his way to the stations and was beaten into what appeared to be insensibility.

Segvant Bell, thenking he patrol wagen on his way to the stations and was beaten into what appeared to be insensibility.

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Segvant Bell, thenking he patrol wagen on his way to the stations and was beaten into what appeared to be insensibility.

Segvant Bell, thenking he patrol wagen on his way to the stations and was were sixty-two incomplete sets in the sack; that thirty-three volumes of No. 7 and thirty-two volumes of No. 9 were miss-I wanted a written order on the Superintendent of Public Documents for the missing volumes and an order for the de-livery of the tenth volume. I offered the

Senator \$200 for the lot, but he wanted The witness said that Mr. Call came to his store every few days and made en-quiries about the matter. "I am ready to pay the Senator whenever he would complete his part of the deal by supplying the missing books, and I am urging him all the time." said the witness. In response to a question from Mr. Turner, the witness said that Mr. Call finally accepted his offer of \$200 for the sixty-two sets, saying how-

ever, that he would wire Alexander The next day, the witness said, a man came in with an order from Mr. Call for the books. In the note plaintiff wrote that he had received another and better offer and would make some contribution for his trouble. The witness told how he moved the books from his premises on advice of counsel, on being served with the writ, but the original bargain was for twenty-five sets at \$4 per set. The witness said he had sold two sets at \$5 per set. The price asked by the Government was \$8. In answer to a question from Mr. Titus, the witness said the books were in his possession about six weeks. The witness denied saying to anyone that the books were sent to the place for inspection.

A man named Collins, who was a wit-

A man named Collins, who was a witness for Mr. Call, said he went into Victory's store, and saw the books. He made enquiries about buying some of them, but Victory stated that he had not reached any agreement with the owner; that if he could close the deal he could talk business. It was brought out by Mr. Turner that Collins was a broker of public documents, and that he had bought the books from Call, paying from \$4\$ to \$4.50 per set. He had also been private secretary to Representative Howard of Alabama, author of "If

paying from \$4 to \$4.50 per set. He had also been private secretary to Representative Howard. of Alabama, author of "If Christ Came to Congress."

Mr. Call, in reply to a question from Mr. Titus, stated that he never agreed to sell the twenty-five sets for \$100. Without argument, the case was submitted, the judge reserving his decision.

Where Glove Skins Are Grown. (From the Chicago News.)

(From the Chicago News.)

The rearing of kids for their skins is a leading industry among the French mountaineers, who obtain no small part of their subsistence from this source. Softness, delicacy of texture, and freedom from blemish are principle factors in the value of kid skins, and to secure these essentials great pains are taken. So soon as the young animal begins to eat grass the value of the skin declines, for with a grass diet its skin immediately begins to grow coarser and harder in texture, and its chief merit vanishes. It is, therefore kept closely penned, not only to prevent it from eating grass, but also to secure the skin from accidental injury from the acratches and bruises, which impair its value. When the kids have reached a certain age, at which the skins are in the best condition for the use of the glover, they are killed and the hides are sold to traveling hawkers, through whom they reach the great centres of the tanning industry.

A Crushing Beply.
(From the Chicago Post.)
She wished to break it to him gently.
"I have decided," she said, "to rete

THE DARIEN RIOTS.

Southern Race Troubles Discussed at a Mass Secting.

A mass meeting of colored citizens of the District on the recent race riots at Darlen.

Ga., was held last night in the Second Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Bishop called to order by Dr. Johnson at 8 o'clock. He explained that the gathering was not in keg in 1800 to 8100 a keg this year. any sense a indignation meeting, but was an assembly of the colored people of the District of Columbia to hear the story of the Darien riots told by a member of their any man by day or night whom he finds lying down. race who was present, and to give as much

aid as possible to those who had gotten into difficulty as the result. Dr. Johnson then introduced Col. Perry Carson as the presiding officer. After a few remarks Colonel Carson introduced Dr. E. M. Braw tey, of Darien. "In speaking of the race riots of Darien,

keeping, to be followed by a trial in that city, and the colored people believed that should this be done, the prisoner would be lynched before he reached his destina-

"On the first night after the colored man's arrest the negroes assembled at a prearranged signal and surrounded the jail for the purpose of guarding it against the have been filled." for the purpose of guarding it against the white people. The result was that there was no lynching that night. A similar guard was maintained the second night. When the talk of taking Delegale to Salvanian and the second night. was no lynching that night. A similar guard was maintained the second night. When the talk of taking Delegale to Savannah was made the colored people said they would prevent it and the State troops were sent for. Six companies of the State Militia came, and the next day the man was carried to Savannah. The colored people did not object. A portion of the troops, however, remained in Itarien and the following day seventy-five colored people, among whom were four women, were arrested and put in juil, charged with rioting. The trial came up the next week amid intense excitement. Fifty-one were acquitted of the charge and twenty-four convicted. They were sentenced to State prison for one year, or to pay a fine of \$1,000. These men are among the most reputable citizens in Darien. Some of them are deacons and trustees of my church. They are hard-working, industrious men. In my church, with a membership of more than 300, every family, with the exception of one, owns its own home, in many instances humble enough, but showing that they are thrifty people.

"The case of the twenty-four men convicted of rioting was carried to the suppreme court, and the trial will be begun next week. It is a significant fact that bonds to the amount of \$14,000 were paid for the men, and that of this amount not one penny was subscribed by a white man. Every man was given his liberty on bail, they are many was given his liberty on bail, they are many was given his liberty on bail.

Johnson, and Prof. Lawson.

Dr. Brawley reached Washington yesterday morning for the express purpose of making an appeal to the colored people of this city. Speaking to a Times reporter last night, he said that there would be no clash between the races in the South if the colored man would keep out of politics. The white man, he thought, was perfectly willing that the negro should earn his living, but he was not willing that he should hold office. He felt sure that the colored man would not surrender his manhood by hold office. He felt sure that the colored man would not surrender his manhood by keeping out of politics, and confessed that of an annoying epidemic of a sort of summer of an annoying epidemic of a

Hawailian Islands, on the transports, Mrs.

Toddd, the leper, who succeeded in getting into San Fronand via Vancouver.

An amusing paper entitled "Shakespeare and Sanitation" was read at the recent provincial meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical into San Fronand via Vancouver.

Mrs. Todd is a British subject and the

"Yes." she said, "I'm going to give a Dewey "What's a Dewey party?"
"Why it's an evening party "Why it's an evening party where you invite your guests to come at 10 o'clock and they get there at \$."

A Martyr. (From the Philadelphia North American.) "You'll have to give up drinking on account of your liver," said the doctor. "And I would advise that you stop smoking because of your eyes and heart."
"Doctor," greaned the patient, "don't you think I'd better give up eating because of my stomach?" There Are Others

(From the Chicago News.) Smith—Brown has applied for a pension. Jones—Why, he wasn't in the war. Smith—No, but he claims to have lost his light reading war articles in the magazines Not Informed. (From Life.)

"Well, sir, it is almost impossible to realize that a large place Chicago really is."
"I guess you don't know many Chicago people." The Prond Parent.

(From the Detroit Journal.)
The Baby-Goo, goe, oo, oo!
Mother-Just bear that child talk; what must people think of him?
Father (very modestly)-Perhaps he seems pe-

NOTES OF THE DAY.

St. Louis has an aluminum hand car. Carp are supposed to live for 200 years at least. Eggs of the trent may be kept for six days and hen successfully fertilized.

In Monroe county, N. Y., a new postoffice

London hotelkeepers say they have not had so good an American season for years.

A million dollars were spent in stipends Preshyterian ministers in Canada last year.

The Government Bureau of Ethn services of two women of recognizes ethnology. Instances are known where the pollen of one tree have fertilized the flowers of another five miles away.

A Maryland law prohibits Bultimore pol

Bats recently operated the striking mechan of the disused Flushing (L. L) town clock

The total value of sea fish landed in Ireland in 1828 was \$1,002,005, an increase of over \$70,000 on the previous year. The average duration of yellow fever is a week, but in graver cases the attack may be precipitated and prove speedily fatal,

Santa Cruz, Cal., is perhaps the only munic pality in which paper is furnished free to inhab-tants for demestic purposes.

Among the peculiar attractions at the Paris Ex-position will be a great machine for making clouds of all varieties at will.

Belgium has the largest amount of railroad in comparison with its total area, the amount being 32.2 miles to each square mile of area. While Liverpool has greatly increased in irreportance as a shipping port, it has for years steadily declined as a shipbuilding centre.

One of New York's "yellow journals" is re-ferred to by a Philadelphia contemporary as hav-ing "published more exclusive rumors than any other paper in the country." Since the opening of the free em

bonds to the amount of \$14,000 were paid for the men, and that of this amount not one penny was subscribed by a white man. Every man was given his liberty on ball, with the exception of four.

"When the trial of Delegale came up the strongest efforts were made to convict him, but in spite of the fact that the woman testified against him, and the fact that the jury was entirely white, he was judged not guilty, and he is at liberty today.

"The injustice did not end here. His wife was also arrested. The trouble she has had has made her lose her mind, and she has been taken to an insane asylum.

"John Delegale, a son of Henry, shot and killed a white man named Townsend who headed a mob and without a warrant attempted to arrest him. At the trial it was established that Townsend was not a deputy sheriff. John Delegale was sentenced to imprisonment for life."

Dr. Brawley spoke in the highest terms of the white men who had worked for justice for the negroes.

be could not see the solution of the race grip that has been prevalent from Long Branch down. Its characteristics have been sere throats, head and back aches, bitious symptoms, fever, and General Shafter Fails to Send Her to Hawaii.

Commissioner of Immmigration Powderly has been informed by the War Department that General Shafter cannot send to the Hawaiian islands, on the transport of the response of the personnel of the sended indicated its more serious aspect.

Officers of Health, at Stratford-on-Avon. Among other things the author related the following: "R British consul took much interest in her case until informed by the United States that the American Government would pay all expenses incident to returning Mrs. Todd to British territory.

Commissioner Powderly suid today that the probabilities now are that Mrs. Todd to British territory.

Commissioner Powderly suid today that the probabilities now are that Mrs. Todd with his neighbors Adrien Quincy and Henry Reynolds in, Henry Street, and on another occasions in the records of the nunicipality as owing a mer of two petics for in four-pence for fulling to keep he sutter clean."

the probabilities now are that Mrs. Todd will have to remain in the peat house in San Fronan, as there seems to be no means by which she can be deported to the Hawaiian Islands, from where she escaped.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Perfect in Every Way.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Was it an artistic weiding?"

"Oh-perfectly lovely! The maid of honor walked up the aisle just like one of these automatic toys."

A New Amusement.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Yes." she said, "I'm going to give a Dewey party."

The other day Sir James Blythe, one of the best-known men in London, invited Patti to dinner to most forty other great men and women of the art world. She wrote: "My D ar Sir James. I am in mourning, and I feel a hesitancy about attending a dinner to meet people of my own profession, but if you will give another dinner and ask only your friends I shall be pleased to come." Sir James, heing a most amtailed proton. To this one she came in the full spirits of the following at the following at the long target of the said of paradise that had ecept into the giliest valury of the kind. Lody Warwick, the Dake and Duchess of Devonsitive. Lord Residery—all the big people were there and the diva was delighted.

The Railroad Gazette has an article in which

future use a rigid frundation for their rails, em-ploying to this end metal crestics. Heavier and harder rails will also be used, with the result of a large saving of annual expense for repairs and renewals. In the cities the tracks of street cars are given a rigid and solid construction, and renewals. In the cities the tracks of street cars are given a rigid and solid construction, whereas opinion formerly fav red an elastic track. "On steam railroads," says the Gazette, "the old methods are tenaciously adhered to, and no material improvement has been made in track construction since steel rails have been increduced. The best railroad track of the present day represents only a long, flexible, make-shift bridge (of roughly spiked rails) on more or less yielding supports (of loose ties). Under a railroad train it behaves very much like a krybourd of a piano under the hand of the player. It is yet very far from the condition of the rigid and smooth track of modern street car lines, on which the expense for repairs and maintenance (exclusive of rail ronewals) has been roduced to a mere hominal amount. But the enormous cost of \$45,600 to \$60,000 per mile for such track puts it out of the question for steam railroads." The cost of repairs annually is some \$800 a year per mile, where the traffic is heavy, exclusive of renewals of rails and ties, which cost \$400. The cost of track is some \$10,000. If the cost of repairs am renewals he capitalized, there should be an ample sum for rigid construction. If wooden crustics are displaced in favor of steel, the rails will be placed on longitudinal metal is sie-pers, which will add greatly to the rigidity of the track.